

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

President Lincoln on Vallandigham and Arbitrary Arrests.

No. 5 of THE TRIBUNE War Tracts is ready to-day, containing the President's reply to the Albany Democratic Meeting. This unanswerable document should be placed in the hands of every voter in the country. Price two cents; \$1 50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000. It sent by mail, one cent per copy in advance to prepay postage.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each advertiser has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news matter. There is, as those who have tried it know, no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and mechanics of the country, and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise, or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Advertisements on the fifth page are \$1 25, and on the eighth page \$1 a line. For this week's issue they must be handed in to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—The news of the invasion of a Northern State by the Rebel army under Gen. Lee has awakened our people once more to that degree of enthusiasm and determination which prompts them to lay aside, for the present, all issues but the one of vindicating the honor of the Nation, by opposing the advance of an invading enemy. On the call of the President, Gov. Seymour at once took steps toward placing in the field as large a force of the New-York State Militia as could be got ready in time to unite with the military from other States in the work of repelling the invaders of Northern soil. On Monday afternoon he telegraphed to Major-General Sandford to come to Albany. At a later hour he sent dispatches to the Generals of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, ordering them to have the regiments of their respective brigades ready to march to Pennsylvania on short notice for short service. At a still later hour—midnight—he sent telegrams to the Colonels of the several regiments, asking each one to get ready first. Colonels immediately promulgated orders to their commands to rally at their respective headquarters. No time was lost. Yesterday, the members of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Forty-second, Fifty-second, Fifty-sixth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments, assembled at their armories in this city and Brooklyn. All was bustle and effort. Every man was at work in the good cause, and recruiting went on briskly, so that all the regiments which leave are likely to go with nearly full ranks. Last night Gen. Sandford issued an order directing the regiments of the 1st Division to proceed forthwith to Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, to assist in repelling the invasion, providing for transportation and subsistence, and stating that the term of service will not probably exceed 30 days, and is limited to three months. Accordingly, the 7th, 11th, 23d and 71st regiments from this city, and the 13th, 33d, 38th, 47th, 53d and 56th regiments from Brooklyn are under orders to leave for Pennsylvania to-day, or just as soon as transportation and subsistence can be supplied. The orders from the War Department direct the officers to report to Gen. Couch at Easton, Pa. This was the subject of a warm debate among the Division officers at their meeting last evening, and Gen. Sandford was requested to communicate to the Secretary of War the wishes of the officers to retain their own brigade commanders and organizations on the field. The regiments ready to depart to-day number 5,800 men.

—That "reliable gentleman" has arrived at Savannah, and tells the papers there that Joe Johnston had humbugged Grant and thrown reinforcements into Vicksburg; that four Union generals are known to be killed, among them Sherman. A nice story, but wants probability as well as confirmation.

—Brig.-Gens. Totten, Meigs, and Martindale; Col. Townsend, Judge-Advocate General Holt, and Capt. Scott, as Recorder, compose a Board which met at Washington on Tuesday to settle the question of precedence of rank raised by Major-General Butler, as between himself and Major-General McClellan, Fremont, Banks, and Dix.

—There is a story in Baltimore papers, told by a refugee from Richmond, that the Rebel New-Merriam had tried her speed and made but four knots an hour. Two other iron-clads are to be done in September. The probabilities are that these are lies, and the refugee a spy sent out by order of Davis.

—The Rebel privateer Tancoy, or Florida No. 2, was seen on the morning of the 14th northeast of Indian River Inlet, distant about 50 miles.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Olympus and the Scotia we have dates from Europe to June 7, seven days later than those previously received.

The French election had given to the Opposition, twenty-five members in the next Legislative body. In ten districts no absolute majority was obtained for any candidate, and it was hoped that at the subsequent election, all of them would return Opposition members. In Paris, the Government candidates were defeated in each of the nine districts. Among the Opposition candidates who are elected are Havin, Thiers, Olivier, Jules Favre, Berryer, Darmon, Jules Simon, Pelletan, Heron, Pierard, Marie and Lanjumeau.

Lord Russell had sent an order to the Collector of Customs at Cardiff to search the steamer Lord Clyde, suspected to be destined for Confederate service. No evidence was obtained, and the captain immediately gave orders to proceed to sea. Another vessel, supposed to have been built for the Rebels, and named the Southerner, left her moorings at Stockton on June 2. The destruction by the Florida of two more American vessels—the Henrietta, from Baltimore, and the Oueda, from China—is reported.

The reports from Poland are, on the whole, highly favorable to the insurgents. The three allied Powers—England, France and Austria—were at once to address further notes to Russia, to demand the speedy termination of the bloody struggle, and the granting of a just satisfaction to the legitimate interests of that country. Prince Gorchakoff will advise the Czar to adhere to the propositions of the three Powers. Secretary Seward has notified the

Cabinet of St. Petersburg that the Government of the United States does not join in the action of the European Powers against Russia.

The King of Prussia has issued another unconstitutional decree, interfering with the liberty of the press. The municipality of Berlin has memorialized the King in behalf of restoration of the constitutional state of affairs. The chief magistracy of Danzig, at the reception of the crown prince, made a very patriotic speech. The Prince declined any responsibility for the late measures of the Government.

A letter from Mr. Lesseps declares that the prospects of the Suez Canal are as good as they have ever been.

The latest accounts from Japan indicate that it was generally expected that England and France would declare war on May 26. The native merchants of Kanagawa were leaving as fast as possible, and the foreigners were preparing to take refuge, in case of emergency, on ship-board.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The bark Charlotte and Emma, of Liverpool, arrived on Tuesday morning, from Liverpool 36 days, reports: May 28, latitude 45, longitude 48 33, passed the forward part of a vessel of about 300 tons, with keels and lower end of hull but attached. She was painted white inside, and had apparently been broken in two by the fore hatch. On the same day passed an iceberg, with part of a ship's stern and outwater fastened in it, and a chain lying on the ice.

—Two causes, involving the validity of legal tender Treasury notes, pending in the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, are ordered by the Court to be argued together on Friday morning, the 24th inst. Messrs. Noyes, Tremain, Porter, and Koeller in favor of their validity; Messrs. Dickinson, Curtis, Roosevelt, and Doty in opposition.

—The transport Fulton, from New-Orleans June 7, and Key West June 12, arrived at New-York on Tuesday. The U. S. bark Amanda, on blockade service off Apalachicola, was lost in a gale on the 24th ult. Having been driven ashore, the crew and stores were taken off, the guns spiked, and the vessel blown up.

—The laborers on the New-York Central Railroad struck for wages on Tuesday; the Company agreed at once to the rise, and the strike was over on the day it began—twelve shillings a day was the figure. The Hudson River Railroad laborers asked for nine shillings per day, and it was immediately granted.

—The schooner Governor, of Turk's Island, from Eleuthera, reports on the 12th inst. twelve miles east of Smith's Island, saw a vessel burning. It being night could not ascertain who she was. She had apparently been burning all day, as the fire appeared to be very low.

—Rev. O. Reynor has been nominated by the Union party as Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

—The market opened firm for Government securities, the Comptroller of 1861 being in demand. Debt certificates were dull and lower. Gold, after selling as high as 152 in the street, was quiet at the Board at 149 1/4. The stock market was fairly active on the opening, and prices were steady, the purchases being well distributed. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the market was dull, and prices were a little lower. At the close of the market was irregular and dull, with no particular marked feature. Prices are again firmer, but the business is moderate.

We get by way of Washington official news from Vicksburg up to last Thursday, 11th inst. All was going on well; our artillery and mortars continued to play upon the town; the stories of short commons in the city are repeated, but they are getting rather stale. The Rebels occupy Canton and Yazoo in considerable force.

A large portion of our paper this morning is given up to matters concerning the invasion of Pennsylvania. There is really very little news that can be depended upon, but a world of rumors and surmises. As near as we can guess, the invasion seems to have been much exaggerated; the Rebels do not appear to have gone beyond Chambersburg, and there is absolutely nothing about their doings there, or about the other two powerful columns that were on Monday said to be pushing toward Mercersburg and Gettysburg. There was a story of the taking of Carlisle, but the latest dispatches show it to be erroneous. Indeed, upon a review of the field, it is difficult to say with certainty what damage the Rebels have done, or what places they have taken; at any rate, we get not even a rumor of the widespread devastation by fire and sword that seemed so imminent according to the reports of Monday. Should the enemy delay their expected raid upon Harrisburg another day, the city will probably be in a good state of defense. There is commendable alacrity in New-York City and State in pushing forward men, and a dozen or more of regiments are nearly ready—some will go to-day from this city.

As to Hooker's movements, we can only say that he is well placed between Lee and Washington, and ready to attack or defend as the case may be. Lee's main force is supposed to be on the westerly side of Bull Run Mountains, somewhere about White Plains, or Front Royal. It is thought at Washington that the Rebel force in Pennsylvania is much smaller than the dispatches represent. The scare of Monday is considerably modified, though the danger is yet imminent, and no exertion should be spared in pushing on the regiments.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

We learn from our foreign files that England, France, and Austria have come to an agreement as to the next step to be taken by them in behalf of Poland. The notes were to be dispatched to St. Petersburg toward the close of the week ending June 6. France, it was reported, had again assumed the initiative by requesting from England and Austria the communication of their sentiments. England, in reply, proposed a one year's armistice, the appointment of a National Administration for Poland, and the issue of an amnesty. A European Congress, to be held in the course of the year, would determine the respective position of the two countries. England is said to have expressed herself in favor of the autonomy of Poland. The Aus-

trian project, on the contrary, maintained the union of Poland and Russia, and proposed that Poland should receive an administration exclusively Polish, and a kind of provincial representation endowed with sufficient powers to guarantee its independence and the full enjoyment of political rights. Religious Liberty would be secured, and the Polish language declared official. A general and absolute amnesty would be extended to all the acts of the insurrection, and to the persons of all insurgents without exception.

The Austrian project is said to have been adopted by the cabinets of London and Paris, with the reserve of a few additions and modifications. The three courts were to request the cabinet of St. Petersburg to make known its intentions at an early date. The most important point in these new diplomatic notes is that the three Powers speak significantly of the necessity to secure as soon as possible the cessation of this bloody struggle. This news is looked upon in Europe as highly favorable to the hopes of the Poles.

THE REBEL OFFENSIVE.

The life-long conspirators who engineered Disunion and inaugurated the present War always calculated on fighting it on Northern soil. Jeff. Davis, in his Disunion speech at Jackson during the Winter of 1860-61, remarked that "if it should result from Secession, it will not be our fields that will bear witness to its ravages, but those of the North." A few months later, when the news of the fall of Sumter was flashed to his then capital (Montgomery), his Secretary of War (Leroy P. Walker), in a speech to an enthusiastic Rebel crowd, proclaimed that they would have Washington City within a month. And Jeff. had previously, on seceding from the Senate and quitting Washington, retained his pew in the stylish Episcopal Church he patronized, expecting to be installed at Washington as President of the Slaveholders' Confederacy as soon as that it would not be worth while to save pew rent for the few intervening weeks.

Why, then, he did not, after his overwhelming initial triumph at Bull Run, push his forces rapidly forward at least to Washington and Baltimore, we have never yet been able to understand. Our chief army had just been merely routed but disgraced, and being largely composed of three months' men, was in process of rapid decomposition. He might obviously have taken both those important cities without serious contest; and the bare chance that he might have made prisoners of a portion of our Cabinet and our Lieutenant-General in the melee, though to be deprecated and guarded against, should not have overborne the certain and manifest advantages of seizing those cities, with their immense stores of ordnance and every material of war.

The Rebels ought to have advanced and assailed after Bull Run. True, we believe they would have been beaten and used up before they could have reached Philadelphia or Pittsburgh; but it becomes them to think differently, and we trust they do. Had they pushed straight on till stopped, we should have had peace on some terms long since. Who can say why they didn't come ahead?

Lee's offensive last year was a poor affair, though greatly aided by Miles's treachery at Harper's Ferry. But for that, it must have proved at once disastrous and ridiculous. Though resisted very cautiously—almost timidly—its result was damaging to the prestige and power of the Rebels. In connection with the failure of Bragg's cooperative demonstration on Kentucky and Cincinnati, it went far toward demonstrating the incapacity of the Rebels to maintain a serious offensive. But the Rebel army of Virginia had just suffered severely in the Seven Days' fighting near Richmond and in its conflict with Pope, and was never able to throw so many as seventy Thousand Men across the Potomac; so that it was overwhelmingly outnumbered at South Mountain, and considerably so at Antietam. Had it been vigorously pressed at all points on the morning after that last battle, it must have been driven pell-mell over the Potomac minus its artillery and baggage.

Lee's present advance has been marked with great skill and is initiated with decided vigor. It was well known on our side that he was up to some spirited dash, but that either Gen. Halleck or Gen. Hooker knew precisely what we do not believe. If they had, would Gens. Milroy and Reynolds have been left to struggle against overwhelming odds, and to be hurled from their strong, important positions with loss? Would the Rebel advance have been suffered to reach Chambersburg unopposed? We cannot believe it.

We regretted that Gen. McClellan—perhaps in obedience to his orders—interposed his army between Lee and Pennsylvania, instead of moving directly up the Potomac, relieving and strengthening Harper's Ferry, guarding the approaches to Washington and Baltimore, and letting the Rebels advance into the heart of the Keystone, pushing back the constantly skirmishing but constantly increasing Militia force in their front. Had this policy been adopted on our side, Lee would never have returned to Virginia, unless by way of City Point.

Now, we trust all is as it seems—that Lee has quietly gathered and holds in hand a veteran army One Hundred Thousand strong, and is pushing it across the Potomac with intent to bring the contest to an immediate issue. It is best for all sides that it should be so. This War has dragged on about long enough. The Rebellion has been aptly though not very accurately characterized by Col. Grierson as "a shell, with nothing in it," and this is so far true that it can better afford to invade than to be seriously invaded. Within its own boundaries, a full half of the population, including all the Blacks, are at heart its deadly enemies; yet it can use these as efficient supports so long as the seat of war is remote and its authority at home undisputed. The near approach of our forces reveals its internal weakness, separating the clay from the iron in its composition, and exposing it to disintegration. It should fight always on the border or on our side of it.

We trust this invasion is meant to be deter-

mined and decisive, and that it will not be spoiled by a premature recoil. If the Rebels are indeed our masters, let them prove it and let us own it. If they are not, let us make them now acknowledge the corn. We hope this demonstration, together with that of Gen. Grant on Vicksburg, may be so managed as practically to end the war. If we can now take Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the one hand and use up Lee's army on the other, the Confederacy will be pretty nearly played out. If, on the other hand, the Rebels beat Grant and water their horses in the Delaware, routing all the forces we can bring against them, we shall be under foot, and may as well own it. But remember that every day's march without victories this way from the Potomac will render them weaker and us stronger. It is probable, therefore, that our Generals will fight no decisive battles until they get Lee where defeat will insure his annihilation.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

The great electoral contest in France is over, and the Progressive Party of all Europe is jubilant at the result. Not that the combined opposition had secured anything like the overwhelming majority of the Liberal Party in the Second Chamber of Prussia, for in the new Legislative Body it will only number about thirty votes. Thus, apparently, the Imperial policy has been again indorsed by a majority of several millions of voters in France. Yet there is joy to-day in the Liberal ranks and unceasing rage and fury among the mercenary scribbles of the French Emperor; for both parties agree in regarding the election just held as a resurrection of political liberty in France, as the first reaction of the spirit of democracy against absolutism and despotism.

The expectations of the friends of Liberty, as we pointed out in a former article, were but moderate. They hoped at best that the number of their representatives, which in the late Legislative Body was only five, would be increased to twenty or twenty-five. This hope has not only been realized, but more has been obtained than was expected.

This is especially true of Paris. The glorious victory of the Opposition in each of the nine districts of the capital surpasses the boldest expectation. In eight districts a candidate of the Opposition has an absolute majority, and in the other district, when no less than four Opposition tickets were run, and therefore no candidate secured the majority necessary for the election, the candidate of the Government was beaten by the combined Opposition votes by more than 10,000, making the success of the Opposition candidate absolutely certain at the supplementary election. It is not the fact of the defeat alone that is mortifying to the Government, but all the circumstances connected with it make the lesson a severe one. The majorities against the official candidates were overwhelming, and the most decided among the opponents of the Government had the largest majorities. Jules Favre, the leader of the Opposition of five in the late Legislative body, and probably the ablest of all the French champions of the Liberal cause, beat the Government candidate by more than 10,000 votes. Olivier, Picard and Darmon, the three other Liberal members for Paris in the former Legislative body were each re-elected by a majority of about 9,000. Of the four new members Havin, Editor-in-Chief of the *Securite*, had a majority over the Government candidate of 8,000; Thiers of 1,300; Jules Simon of 8,000; Pelletan of 100.

The election of Mr. Thiers must be particularly annoying to the Government. M. de Persigny had officially announced to the electors that Mr. Thiers was regarded as an implacable enemy by the Imperial Government, and yet the Second District of the Capital chose this enemy of the Government by a majority of 1,300 votes.

The aggregate vote which has been cast in Paris shows to what extent the Government has lost ground since the last election in 1857. Then the votes for the Government candidates in the different sections numbered 110,534, while those for the Opposition were 97,763. This year the Government numbers only 82,107, and the vote for the nine Opposition candidates rises to upward of 150,000. Such figures speak volumes for the change of public opinion.

It was not expected that the provinces would be able to overcome to an equal extent the pressure which the Prefects, the Mayors, and tens of thousands of other salaried officers were compelled to bring to bear upon the election. Yet even here great gains have been secured. In the late Legislative Body, all the provinces together had only a single representative, Mr. Heron of Lyons. He has been triumphantly re-elected, and with him come a number of other Liberals, mostly chosen for the large cities. Marseilles sends Berryer, the famous Legitimist orator, and Marie, a member of the Provisional Government of 1848. Langhuals, one of the Ministers of Louis Philippe, has been elected in the Department of Loire Inferieure. Beside these, one Opposition candidate is chosen in Haute-Alpe, one in Gers-du-Nord, one in Loire, one in Vaucluse, one in Lofere, two in the Department du Nord, three in Pas-de-Calais, and two in Haute-Saone. Havin, editor of the *Securite*, has been elected in the Department de Manche as well as in Paris, and will accept for the former. Altogether, this makes twenty-five candidates who were directly opposed by the Government. In ten other districts, there was no choice, yet it is expected a second election will give each of these districts to the Opposition. In that event, the Opposition will have thirty-five members, to which one or two may yet be added from districts whose vote was not officially known at the time of the sailing of the Scotia.

A large number of eminent candidates of the Opposition have been defeated: among them are Dufavre, Montalembert, G. de Beaumont, Saint Marc Girardin, Jules de Lasteyrie, De Witt (son-in-law of Guizot), Odilon Barrot, Bartholemy Saint Hilaire. But their very names remind the French how much talent and

integrity is united in opposition to the present Government.

The effect of this electoral contest upon the political affairs of France can hardly fail to be considerable. It has always been assumed that no other capital of the world exercises so controlling an influence over the public opinion of the empire as Paris. If it is still true that Paris is France, the defeat of the Government will produce in the provinces grave consequences for the future. Moreover, the discussions in the Legislative Body are likely to produce an effect which it will be difficult for the Government to counteract, unless it invents new schemes for stifling liberty. In the late Legislative Body, the solitary "Five" who formed the Opposition were a power. But how much more powerful must the voice of the Opposition become, when strengthened by the access of such men as Thiers, Berryer, Marie, and Jules Simon? In the whole list of the successful Government candidates there is hardly a man who is known abroad.

The reviving strength of this Progressive Party in France is of special interest to Americans, not only because they naturally desire the peaceable progress of Democratic opinion in every part of the globe, but because nearly every candidate of the Liberal party is known to be an earnest hater of Slavery, an opponent of the Mexican invasion, and a staunch advocate and warm friend of the Government and institutions of the United States. All hail, therefore, the Liberal party of France.

"EXTRA BILLY."

Mr. Edward A. Pollard, author of "Black Diamonds," a plea for the reopening of the African Slave-trade, has issued at Richmond a partial History of the present War, considered from the stand-point of intense sympathy with Slavery and the Rebellion. Pollard, of course, finds the Rebels almost always and everywhere victorious, which seems rather hard to reconcile with the fact that the battles are all fought on what they claim as their territory, with a general southward tendency; also with the other undeniable fact that about one-third of the People whom Jeff. Davis claims as belonging to his "Confederacy" are at this moment under the flag of the Union. New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, are among the chief cities of the States claimed as constituting Jeff.'s dominions. The two largest of these have always, and the residue for more than a year, been quietly reposing under the protection of the Stars and Stripes; while Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, &c., have been constantly menaced with what is misnamed "subjugation." Mr. Pollard does not explain this queer anomaly—that his faction is constantly losing ground while he represents it as steadily winning victories.

But Pollard, though a bitter Rebel, is no admirer of Jeff. Davis, and insists that the autocracy unwisely conceded to that personage has signally impeded and imperiled the Rebel cause. He adds that the Congress of Rebellion has been a poor, weak affair, a mere Napoleonic echo or pale reflection of the Executive, and that, owing in part to the prevalent and all-absorbing despotism, in part to its own inherent feebleness, that Congress has been of no real service to the Rebel cause, and might as well have been dispensed with altogether. In fact, the tendency to place power in the hands of second-rate, third-rate and fourth-rate politicians, who at best merely "say ditto to Mr. Burke," seems to Pollard the worst sign of the times.

This view is freshly illustrated and endorsed by the election of Hon. Wm. Smith of Warrenton, Fauquier County, as Rebel Governor of Virginia. Smith is a very low party hack—a poor successor even to John Letcher, save that he is quite commonly dull. Neither of them is of the old Virginia aristocracy, nor is either an especial devotee of Slavery, save as a powerful aid in keeping their party in power. Naturally, Smith is the poorer creature, though there are many points of similarity between them.

When Gen. Jackson was elected President, he appointed William T. Barry Postmaster-General. Barry combined every possible disqualification for the post in greater perfection, probably, than any other man who ever lived. But he had been a Jackson Member of Congress, and franked more electioneering documents than any one else, and had been the Jackson candidate for Governor of Kentucky in August, 1858, but beaten in a close race by Thomas Metcalf, the old stone-mason. His use in the Department was to distribute the Post-Offices among the most effective Jacksonians, and to squander the public money upon the more extensive war-workers of the party in the shape of extra allowances for services in carrying the mails. Smith was then a heavy mail contractor in the South, and his "extra allowances" were counted by reams of thousands. It was perfectly notorious that this money was given him to pay the expense not of running the Mails, but of running the Democratic party. Smith obtained thence the sobriquet of "Extra Billy," which has stuck to him ever since.

He used to run as a Democratic or Jackson candidate for delegate from Fauquier, then merely balanced in politics, and, having money to spend, was sometimes elected, though we think often defeated. Finally, his usefulness to his party was rewarded by a Legislative election as Governor of the State. Nothing more was needed to convince the people that the election of Governors by the Legislature was a blunder, and they abolished it before the expiration of his term.

While he was Governor, ex-Gov. Seward visited Richmond on some legal business, and casually encountered Extra Billy in the State-House. The latter at once opened a discussion on the only Southern topic—"Abolition" or "Niggers." He insisted that, if Slavery were abolished, the "niggers" would all be driven North, and wondered what the Northern people would do with them. "Why will set them to work, admit them to citizenship, and try to make good Whigs of them," was Gov. Seward's jocular, bantering reply. "Well, then, what shall we do for laborers in their

stead?" ruefully queried Extra. "Why," replied Gov. S. in the same spirit of badinage, "we'll send you any number of Irish, and you'll employ them, utilize them, and make good Democrats of them, so that we shall be strengthened all around." "What is there to fear?" This was just such off-hand repartee as is constantly passing between gentlemen of diverse politics, and never regarded nor represented as serious. But Extra Billy thought he had a chance for party capital; so he ran to his party organ with the story that Gov. Seward had proposed to swap off the Irish in the North for Virginia niggers! And this is a fair exhibit of the caliber, the character and the sense of propriety of this specimen of Virginia's "Chivalry."

Smith was first elected to Congress in 1853, beating Edgar Snowden (Wing) of the *Alexandria Gazette* by a small majority. Of course, he voted for the Nebraska bill, and for every bad and perilous measure from the moment he entered Congress until he left it with his fellow-traitors in 1861, to set up a concern of their own. There are abler, braver, more dangerous, more pestiferous Rebels in Dixie, but there lives none meaner than he. Like Fernando Wood, he prides himself on a personal resemblance to Henry Clay, whom both of them persecuted and slandered through his life, though they affected to canonize him after his death.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONVALESCENTS TO BE SENT TO THE ARMY.

COLORED TROOPS RECRUITING IN VIRGINIA.

New Regulations Concerning Enlistments.

DECISIONS BY THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.

Murderous Attack upon Fugitive Slaves.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Washington, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

CONVALESCENTS TO BE SENT TO THE ARMY. Dr. Abbott, Medical Director of Washington, has been directed to send all the convalescents now in the hospitals here to their regiments in the Army of the Potomac. Seven hundred convalescents were dispatched to the Army of the Potomac to-day. The sick remaining in the hospitals are being sent to the Medical Directors in the Northern cities, to be distributed in hospitals for treatment.

COLORED TROOPS SENT INTO VIRGINIA FOR RECRUITS.

The battalion which is the nucleus of the first colored regiment raised in the District of Columbia marched over the second rail from Mason's Island, near Georgetown, where it is encamped, to Alexandria yesterday, and returned with 10 recruits, making 61 men of the 5th company, which will probably be fixed to-morrow.

The battalion had a warm reception, "an ovation," to use the expression of one who was present in Alexandria. The whole town was out to see them, the streets draped, the windows filled, not a disrespectful word was uttered in their hearing, even citizens of well-known field sympathies being forced to admit that these colored soldiers made a fine appearance. The white troops who man the forts near which the battalion passed also came out to see them.

The general sentiment among them is that the freedmen will make good soldiers, and that there is no reason why they should not fight for the country.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS IN ADVANCE.

General Orders state that every soldier who has enlisted either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the meeting of his company into the service of the United States, or upon his joining a regiment already in the field.

THE PAY OF COLORED TROOPS. All persons of African descent who enlist under the act approved July 17 are entitled to \$10 per month and one ration, 83 of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The sentence of death, ascertained by the U. S. Army, to be dismissed from the service of the United States, has been commuted by the President to suspension for two months from rank and pay.

AN ORDER MODIFIED.

The President has modified General Order No. 163, relating to the removal of Gen. Harrell, and directs that the troops in the part of Kentucky, within the Department of Ohio, not belonging to the Ninth Army Corps, be organized into the Twenty-third Army Corps, and be commanded by Maj. Gen. G. L. Harrell.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

The sentence of Capt. Henry B. Eads, 11th Missouri Vol., to be dismissed from the service for neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, declared imperative by the Secretary of War.

INCOME OF FOREIGN CONSULS TO BE TAXED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that foreign consuls are subject to tax upon their incomes so far as they are derived from personal property, from salaries from their own governments, and from the rents of real estate situated in this country and subject to one-half. Consuls' incomes derived from rents of real estate situated abroad is exempt.

THE TAX ON TITLE DEEDS.

A deed of confirmation to validate an imperfect title, is subject to the same stamp duty as an original conveyance.

THE CANADIAN RECROUITY TREATY.

We have learned that the Canadian Government has determined to admit into the North American Provinces, sewed vending from this country free of duty, the United States having previously stipulated that the treaty, as regards this article, shall import from Canada.

THE FILING UPON FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The group of negroes fired upon just outside of the District limits by John L. Gray, who was arrested yesterday, consisted of 70 slaves, fugitives from Queen Anne's and Prince George's Counties, near Annapolis Junction, Maryland. The stampede commenced on Sunday evening, and the fleeing negroes were fired upon several times by persons calling shotgun.

Two men and one woman were killed and several were wounded. Several of the wounded were taken to a hospital, and one man was taken to a hospital. An attempt was made to-day to arrest a body of these fugitives under a warrant issued by Commissioner Cox, but the Provost-Marshal, Capt. Todd, refused to give them up.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

The Union League Association of Washington held a very large and enthusiastic meeting this